

IN THE DRAWINGS

Amended drawings attached.

REMARKS

In view of the following discussion, the Applicants submit that none of the claims now pending in the application are anticipated under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 102. Thus, the Applicants believe that all of these claims are now in allowable form.

I. DRAWINGS

The Examiner objected to the drawings for failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.121(d). In response, the Applicants have amended the drawings in accordance with the Examiner's comments. As such, the Applicants respectfully submit that the drawings now fully comply with 37 CFR 1.121(d) and request the objection be withdrawn.

II. IN THE SPECIFICATION

The Examiner objected to the specification for informalities. Namely the columns under the headings of Table 1 on page 9 are shifted to the left from their respective headings. Responsive to the Examiner, the Applicants respectfully submit that this objection was clearly addressed in the Applicants' response to the previous office action. The Applicants' amendment to the specification clearly centers Table 1 on page 9 in alignment with the column headings. As such, the Applicants respectfully request the objection be withdrawn.

If this is not what the Examiner is referring to, the Applicants respectfully request further clarification as to what the Examiner means by "the columns under the headings of Table 1 in page 9 are shifted to the left from their respective headings."

III. REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1-28 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102

A. Claims 1, 5-10, 12-14, 16, 17, 19-21 and 23-27

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 5-10, 12-14, 16, 17, 19-21 and 23-27 as being anticipated by Kung (European Patent EP 0 863 678, Published September 9, 1998, hereinafter referred to as "Kung".) In response, the Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Kung teaches a method for automatic service provisioning for telecommunications. An existing customer calls a telecommunication company to make one or more service requests. (See Kung, Col. 3, Lines 20-51.) If the customer is validated as an existing customer a service order is generated pertaining to the received service request. (See *Id.*)

The Examiner's attention is directed to the fact that Kung fails to teach or to suggest a system or method for automated interactive management of a communication service account comprising a server and a data storage device comprising account data that comprises parameters establishing rules of use of at least one subscribed communication service, as positively claimed by the Applicants' independent claims. To illustrate, Applicants' independent claim 1 recites:

1. A system for automated interactive management of a communication service account, said account having parameters establishing rules of use, comprising:
 - a server; and
 - a data storage device in communication with the server, the data storage device comprising account data that comprises the parameters establishing rules of use of at least one subscribed communication service, where said at least one subscribed communication service is accessible by a user device, wherein the server is configured to receive a customer-initiated signal requesting modification of a first account parameter from said parameters and to modify the first account parameter in response to the customer-initiated signal (Emphasis Added.)

Applicants' system and method teaches automated interactive management of a communication service account where the account data comprises parameters establishing rules of use of at least one subscribed communication service. This gives subscribers flexibility in managing the usage of their subscribed communication service. (e.g., See Applicants' Specification, Paragraph 20.) For example, subscribers can exchange minutes applicable for one period for minutes applicable in a second period for a subscribed communication service. (See *Id.*) In other words, Applicants' invention allows usage parameters associated with a subscribed communication service to be adjustable by a user in an automated and interactive manner. The communication service is not being provisioned by the user-initiated

signal. Instead, the user is able to manipulate a first account parameter from said parameters that **establish rules of use**, e.g., modifying how minutes are allocated in a dialing plan of the existing subscribed communication service.

In contrast, Kung only teaches a method for automatically provisioning general services initiated by an existing customer. (See Kung, Col. 3, Lines 20-51.) Services include requests for adding new telephone numbers, removing existing telephone numbers, adding new service features, removing existing service features, changing existing service providers, changing billing information, and dropping service altogether. (See Kung, Col. 9, Lines 47-54.) Kung fails to teach or to suggest parameters establishing rules of use of at least one subscribed communication service or manipulating a first account parameter from said parameters that **establish rules of use**. Therefore, a method for automatically provisioning general services, such as adding new telephone numbers, removing existing telephone numbers, adding new service features, etc., does not anticipate the Applicants' system and method that is limited to the automated interactive management of a communication service account where the account data comprises parameters establishing rules of use of at least one subscribed communication service. In other words, Applicants' invention is limited to how a user is able to interactively adjust a usage parameter of a subscribed communication service, for example, modifying how minutes are allocated in a dialing plan of the existing subscribed communication service, whereas Kung is teaching an automated service provisioning method. Thus, Kung clearly fails to anticipate Applicants' independent claims 1, 17, 25 and 27.

Furthermore, dependent claims 5-10, 12-14, 16, 19-21, 23, 24 and 26 depend from independent claims 1, 17, 25 and 27, respectively and recite additional limitations. For the same reasons discussed above, these dependent claims are also not anticipated by Kung and are allowable. As such, the Applicants respectfully request the rejection be withdrawn.

B. Claims 1-4, 9-11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 27 and 28

The Examiner rejected claims 1-4, 9-11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 27 and 28 as being anticipated by Rosenberg et al. (US Patent 6,628,934, Issued September 30,

2003, hereinafter referred to as "Rosenberg".) In response, the Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Rosenberg teaches systems and methods for automatically provisioning wireless services on a wireless device. A user can automatically enable wireless services without having to interact with a customer service representative or incur time delays to activate services. (See Rosenberg, Col. 3, Lines 34-39.) Wireless services may include cellular phone service, e-mail, internet access, games, financial trading, and location-aware services, among others. (See *Id.* at Lines 50-52.)

The Examiner's attention is again directed to the fact that Rosenberg fails to teach or to suggest a system or method for automated interactive management of a communication service account comprising a server and a data storage device comprising account data that comprises **parameters establishing rules of use** of at least one subscribed communication service, as positively claimed by the Applicants' independent claims. To illustrate, Applicants' independent claim 1 recites:

1. A system for automated interactive management of a communication service account, said account having parameters establishing rules of use, comprising:
 - a server; and
 - a data storage device in communication with the server, the data storage device comprising account data that comprises the **parameters establishing rules of use** of at least one subscribed communication service, where said at least one subscribed communication service is accessible by a user device, wherein the server is configured to receive a customer-initiated signal requesting modification of a first account parameter from said parameters and to modify the first account parameter in response to the customer-initiated signal (Emphasis Added.)

Applicants' system and method teaches automated interactive management of a communication service account where the account data comprises parameters **establishing rules of use** of at least one subscribed communication service. This gives subscribers flexibility in managing the **usage of their subscribed communication service**. (e.g., See Applicants' Specification, Paragraph 20.) For example, subscribers can exchange minutes applicable for one period for minutes applicable in a second period for a subscribed communication service. (See *Id.*) In other

words, Applicants' invention allows usage parameters associated with a subscribed communication service to be adjustable by a user in an automated and interactive manner. The communication service is not being provisioned by the user-initiated signal. Instead, the user is able to manipulate a first account parameter from said parameters that **establish rules of use**, e.g., modifying how minutes are allocated in a dialing plan of the existing subscribed communication service.

In contrast, Rosenberg teaches a method for automatically provisioning general wireless services. (See Rosenberg, Col. 3, Lines 34-39.) Wireless services may include cellular phone service, e-mail, internet access, games, financial trading, and location-aware services, among others. (See *Id.* at Lines 50-52.) Rosenberg fails to teach or to suggest parameters establishing rules of use of at least one subscribed communication service or manipulating a first account parameter from said parameters that **establish rules of use**. Therefore, a method for automatically provisioning general wireless services, such as adding a new cellular phone service, e-mail, internet access, etc., does not anticipate the Applicants' system and method that is limited to the automated interactive management of a communication service account where the account data comprises parameters establishing rules of use of at least one subscribed communication service. In other words, Applicants' invention is limited to how a user is able to interactively adjust a usage parameter of a subscribed communication service, for example, modifying how minutes are allocated in a dialing plan of the existing subscribed communication service, whereas Rosenberg is teaching an automated wireless service provisioning method. Thus, Rosenberg fails to anticipate Applicants' independent claims 1, 17, 25 and 27.

Furthermore, dependent claims 2-4, 9-11, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22 and 28 depend from independent claims 1, 17, 25 and 27, respectively and recite additional limitations. For the same reasons discussed above, these dependent claims are also not anticipated by Rosenberg and are allowable. As such, the Applicants respectfully request the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

Thus, the Applicants submit that all of these claims now fully satisfy the

requirement of 35 U.S.C. §102. Consequently, the Applicants believe that all these claims are presently in condition for allowance. Accordingly, both reconsideration of this application and its swift passage to issue are earnestly solicited.

If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring the maintenance of the present final action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone Mr. Kin-Wah Tong, Esq. at (732) 530-9404 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,



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